

Yingyu Peiyou Jingsai

英语培优竞赛



● 主编 高分

超级课堂

Chaoji Ketang

课堂+培优+中考+竞赛
基础+应用+能力+创新



8

年级下册

 华中师范大学出版社



Yingyu Peiyou Jingsai

英语培优竞赛 超级课堂

Chaoji Ketang

主 编: 高 分

副主编: 操 斌 涂晓嫒


编 者: 高 分 操 斌 涂晓嫒 杨 芳
洪 凤 李 云 高 红 杨 宜
吴天明 刘海兵 张小平 宜 清
齐凤瑛 闫文俊 王一丁 何 香



YZLI0890143669

8

年级(下册)

 华中师范大学出版社

新出图证(鄂)字 10 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语培优竞赛 **超级竞赛** 8 年级(下册)/高分 主编. —2 版.

—武汉:华中师范大学出版社,2010.12

ISBN 978-7-5622-4239-0

I. ①英… II. ①高… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考资料

IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 044479 号

英语培优竞赛 **超级竞赛** 8 年级(下册)

主编:高 分

责任编辑:史小艳

责任校对:刘 峥

封面设计:甘 英

选题设计:第一编辑室(027—67867361)

出版发行:华中师范大学出版社 ©

社址:湖北省武汉市洪山区珞喻路 152 号

电话:027—67863040 027—67867076 027—67861549 027—67861321

传真:027—67863291

邮购:027—67861321

网址:<http://www.ccnpublish.com>

电子信箱:hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

印刷:湖北鄂南新华印刷包装有限公司

督印:章光琼

字数:210 千字

开本:889mm × 1194mm 1/16

印张:8

版次:2010 年 12 月第 2 版

印次:2010 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定价:16.00 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

敬告读者:为维护著作人的合法权益,并保障读者的切身利益,本书封面采用压纹制作,压有“华中师范大学出版社”字样及社标,请鉴别真伪。若发现盗版书,请打举报电话 027—67861321。

前言

这套初中新课标《培优竞赛超级课堂》是2007年首次出版的,2008年进行了改版修订,目前共有11个品种。这套图书自出版以来,共发行了50余万册。短短三年,就取得如此不俗的成绩,实属一个奇迹。全套图书好用、实用、够用,主要具有如下特色:

一、精心策划,定位准确

现在重点高中的录取一般不以中考的成绩为依据,它更侧重于本校自主命题的考核成绩、学科竞赛成绩及学生的特长。与之对应,也就迫切需要一些能满足培优、竞赛和特长训练方面需求的辅导图书。《培优竞赛超级课堂》丛书正是在这种背景下诞生的。丛书从高端入手,既遵循教学大纲,又超越教学大纲;既源于教材,又不拘泥于教材,一切从实际出发,以“立足培优,面向中考,挑战竞赛,科学训练”为宗旨,以最新教学大纲、竞赛大纲和最新课程标准为依据,以新课标教材内容编排顺序为脉络,将教材知识按年级剖分为若干专题,配合教学进度,顺应学习过程,由浅入深、循序渐进地对初中学生进行技能技巧的训练和学习方法的指导。该丛书针对性强,实用性高,既能帮助多数学生拾遗补缺,增长学习的自信心,又能培养尖子生综合运用学科知识的能力。

二、名师编写,质量上乘

一套优秀的图书,不仅要有好的选题策划,还必须有一流的作者队伍和编辑团队。《培优竞赛超级课堂》的编写队伍可谓名师云集。

王后雄,化学主编,享受国务院政府特殊津贴的著名中学化学教育专家、考试专家,专门从事化学课程与教学论、教育考试等教学及科研工作,是多个省市化学竞赛及大型考试命题人之一。

熊新华,数学主编,武汉市武珞路中学数学竞赛金牌教练。他和他的同事们一起把武珞路中学60%的毕业生送进了华师一附中、武汉外国语学校等湖北省最好的高中,连年将全国初中数学联赛武汉赛区三分之一的金牌收入囊中。

还有英语主编高分、数学主编陶月电、物理主编张义仁和刘南地等老师,他们均是本学科享有盛誉的优秀教师。

华中师大出版社一编室的编辑团队和由这些教育专家、教学一线的特高级教师组成的编写队伍通力合作,将这套实用、好用、够用、质量上乘的《培优竞赛超级课堂》奉献给广大的读者朋友。本套书自推出以来,反响非常好,在许多学校刮起了“红色旋风”(我们的图书封面是红色的)。《培优竞赛超级课堂》已经帮助不少学生站上了竞赛的领奖台,搭上了重点高中的直通车。

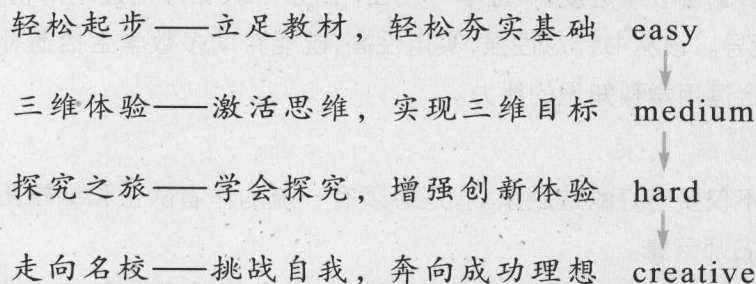
三、特色鲜明,优在创新

我们精心组织编写的这套《英语培优竞赛超级课堂》,其中的创新理念和方法已被广大初中教师贯彻到了日常的教学中。我们欣喜地看到,许多学生在短期内取得了飞跃性的进步,大大提高了学习英语的信心。

● **理念创新** 本套书依据最新教学大纲,创造性地以话题(topic)为主线,层层攻破英语学习中的各个环节,从而激发学生的学习兴趣,使学生在读中学,在练中学,融会贯通,突破高分,马到功成。每个话题精心选材,入选的文章切中话题,彰显考点,巩固语法和重要词组,找到“一类题”在思维方法和解题技巧上的共性,通吃“千张纸、万道题”,节约学生的宝贵时间,让学生在轻松的环境下不知不觉地取得英语学习的“钥匙”,从而在短期内实现阅读能力的快速提高,并打下扎实的基础。

● **讲法创新** 语言是文化的组成部分,是文化在人类交流中的表现形式,好的语言基础既有助于深刻理解语言的社会文化意义,又能促进语言学习。因此,学习语言与了解语言所反映的文化是分不开的。透过话题来了解文化,无疑是最适宜和便捷的途径。为此,我们专门在每个话题的前面开辟了“文化快餐”这一小栏目,并将这个栏目以“英汉对照”的形式呈现。精选文笔洗练而又优美的文章并配以精美的图片,为读者的后续训练做了一个贴心的文化背景知识准备。

● **学法创新** 任何教学只有按照学科的逻辑系统和学生认识发展的顺序进行,才能使学生系统地掌握基础知识、基本技能,从而形成严密的逻辑思维能力。本书首创 step by step(循序渐进)四步跨越学习法,使学生通过 learning by doing(做中学)逐步达到 practice makes perfect(熟能生巧)的境界。这一方法在本书中的体现就是在同一话题中,将不同体裁、不同切入点、不同难易程度的文章以“完形填空”“阅读理解”“短文填词”的题型呈现,在编排顺序上依照循序渐进、逐步跨越的原则分为以下四个层次:



● **体例创新——突破阅读关卡** 对于广大中学生而言,阅读一直是制约英语学习成绩提高的主要障碍。在初中阶段,“完形填空”“阅读理解”以及“短文填词”甚至“短文改错”等题型本质上都是对阅读能力的检测,因此,攻克了阅读,无疑就冲破了学生跻身“尖子生”行列的最大的一个关卡。本次修订新增“Notes”栏目,将阅读材料中重要的词组及用法进行讲解,便于学生巩固基础,举一反三,归类总结。此外,为加深对某一话题的全面了解,我们在阅读强化训练之后又安排了一篇写作训练。清新淡雅的条纹作文纸,如卷轴一般展现在广大读者的面前,会让读者忍不住要提笔书写。

全新的理念、丰满的内容辅之清新、活泼的版式设计,使该套书成为了华中师大英语教辅“奇兵”。我们坚信,只要读者善于用好这套教辅“奇兵”,循序渐进,注意思考和总结,相信在短期内实现英语学习的跨越性进步将不再是可望而不可即的“神话”。

第二版热心读者中奖名单公布

感谢广大师生使用“华大助学”品牌培优竞赛类教辅读物《初中培优竞赛超级课堂》! 此套书已经是第三版了。热心的读者们纷纷来信并提出了宝贵意见和建议。我们将上一版的热心读者中奖名单公布如下:

一等奖(3名) 时尚 MP3 一部

汪 浩 四川省成都市新津县顺江中学

张力元 四川省渠县第三中学

雷颖仪 广东省台山市台山新宁中学

二等奖(5名) 品牌 MP3 一部

潘宏凯 湖北省浠水县实验中学

楼婷婷 浙江省宁波市镇海区蟹浦镇蟹浦中学

高天荣 湖南省宁乡县宁乡城北中学

郭栗橙 湖北省武汉市武汉六中

刘嘉梁 江西省吉安县文山中学

三等奖(22名) 相应年级培优竞赛类图书或《重难点手册》2册

赖柳君 广东省阳江市阳东县合山镇合山二中

邓 轩 四川省什邡市双盛初级中学

张渝苓 湖北省绵阳市实验中学

徐子嫣 湖北省武汉市武汉二中广雅中学

王逸文 湖北省武汉市黄陂区实验中学

陈 伟 湖北省麻城市白果镇曙光中学

高 斯 湖北省武汉市博学中学

郑益娟 浙江省余姚市兰江中学

闫紫薇 湖北省钟祥市长寿路学校

陈 姝 江苏省溧阳市戴埠初级中学

印凯欧 江苏省盐城市初级中学

张进红 湖北省仙桃市彭场镇第二小学

周 慧 湖北省石首市笔架山中学

陈试权 广东省河源市龙川县田家炳中学

卢倩云 湖北省武汉市华中师范大学一附中初中部

陈 壮 湖北省仙桃市仙桃中学

农 煜 湖北省黄石市十六中

黄小婷 湖北省麻城市三河口中学

钟 啸 湖北省仙桃二中

周叮呤 湖北省石首市笔架山中学

沈家筠 上海市徐汇区西南位育中学

白雅晨 湖南省衡阳市衡山县迴程实验学校

请支持正版! 您的支持,是我们最大的动力!

以上读者请留意在2010年9月查收您的邮件和邮包,我们会将奖品在这一时间段寄出,若您在9月底仍未收到奖品,您可以通过以下方式与我们联系:

联系地址:湖北省武汉市华中师范大学出版社一编室(武汉市洪山区珞喻路152号)

邮编 430079

联系人:史小艳

电话:027—67867361

邮箱:sxy027@gmail.com

目 录

CONTENTS

Topic 1	Opinions/Make predictions	1
Topic 2	Advice	12
Topic 3	Interesting events	23
Topic 4	Telling a story	33
Topic 5	Decision making	45
Topic 6	Hobbies	55
Topic 7	Complaints	66
Topic 8	Gift giving	77
Topic 9	Fun places	88
Topic 10	Small talk	98
Keys	109

Topic 1 Opinions / Make predictions



文化快餐

Bamboo car

In the future, there will be many kinds of cars.

Look at the picture. This is an **electric** car. Its body is made of bamboo. The car is 60 kilograms, 270 cm long, 130 cm wide, and 165 cm high. It can only hold one person. It is made by **Kyoto University Venture Business Laboratory**. The car can run for 50 kilometers on a single charge.



竹子做的汽车

未来将会有许多种类的汽车。

请看图,图画里面是一辆电动车,它的车身是由竹子做的。这辆车重 60 公斤,长 270 厘米,宽 130 厘米,高 165 厘米。它只能容纳一个人,由京都大学创业研究办公室制造。这辆车充一次电能跑 50 公里。



轻松起步

一、完形填空

I think that the world will be an easy place to live in. We 1 have machines and robots and they will 2 us to do all the 3 jobs, and we don't have to do things 4 washing dishes and 5 the beds, though we won't have any dishes at all. Maybe we will just throw the dishes away after each meal. I 6 that doctors will be able to 7 us alive 8 a long time. I hope that when I am 70 years old, there 9 something and it will keep me 10 for another 70 years. So I will live to be 140 years old.

Notes

● throw away
扔掉

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| () 1. A. will | B. are | C. do | D. can |
| () 2. A. teach | B. help | C. tell | D. ask |
| () 3. A. good | B. easy | C. same | D. boring |
| () 4. A. like | B. as | C. for | D. to |
| () 5. A. make | B. do | C. doing | D. making |
| () 6. A. know | B. hope | C. see | D. listen |
| () 7. A. let | B. keep | C. learn | D. ask |
| () 8. A. to | B. with | C. for | D. after |
| () 9. A. will | B. will be | C. are | D. are going |
| () 10. A. angry | B. busy | C. tired | D. alive |



二、阅读理解

Life in 2080

What will things be like in the year 2080? No one knows. But it is fun to have a guess at it.

Let's make it a story about you in the year 2080. Our story will be about one day only.

You wake up at seven in the morning. You get dressed. Guess what the clothes are made of. Paper? Glass? Or something we don't even know about today?

The breakfast is no work to fix. Why? The food may be ready for eating. Now you start for work. But you don't go by car. You step onto a moving sidewalk. It carries you along to a train station. There you take a train. How will it run? On one rail high over the street? Or will it ride in air? Three o'clock comes. Your work is done for the day. "I'll call John, a friend of mine," you say.

John answers the picture phone. You and he can hear and see each other.

"What shall we do this Saturday?" you ask. "Shall we put on our rocket belts and take a short trip? Or shall we go for a ride in a flying boat?"

John may say, "I want to ride in a rocket ship! Let's fly to the moon!"

Notes

● get dressed

穿好衣服

● be made of...

由……制成

● rail

铁轨

() 11. _____ what things will be like in the year 2080.

A. Some people know

B. Nobody knows

C. Scientists have found out

D. Only a few clever people know

() 12. In the year 2080 the clothes we wear will be _____ those we are wearing now.

A. the same as

B. heavier than

C. stronger than

D. different from

() 13. You may not need to spend any time _____ in the year 2080.

A. eating

B. sleeping

C. cooking

D. traveling

() 14. You will take _____ to go to work.

A. a special train

B. a bus

C. a car

D. a plane

() 15. Probably you can travel to the moon _____ in the year 2080.

A. in a train

B. easily

C. with much difficulty

D. in a car

三、短文填词

P 16 the future can be difficult. There are many famous p 17 that never came t 18. Before 1929, there was no sound in m 19. The head of one of the b 20 movie companies in the United States predicted that no one would want to see actors t 21. Of course, he was w 22! In 1977, the head of the largest computer c 23 in the United States said, "No one will want to have a computer in his or her home." He t 24 that computers would n 25 be used by most people.

16. P

17. p

18. t

19. m

20. b

21. t

22. w

23. c

24. t

25. n



三维体验

一、完形填空

Is it difficult for you to get up in the morning? Are you often late 1 school? Yes? Here's a bed for you. The bed will wake you up! Here is 2 it works.

There is an alarm clock and a tape recorder in the bed. When the clock 3 a sound, you'll have a few minutes to wake up. Then the recorder plays soft music 4 a little girl's **sweet** (甜美的) voice. She says, "Wake up, darling." A few minutes later, a second recording plays. It can be **unpleasant** (不愉快的) sounds, "Get up, 5 you'll be late!"

If you don't get up 6 the second recording, you'll be sorry. There is a **mechanical** (机械的) "7" in the bed. It can **kick** (踢) you in the head. Then the bed 8 for a few minutes. What! You are still lying in bed! Slowly the top of the bed goes up. The end of the bed goes lower and lower. 9, the bed is straight. You slide off the bed and 10 onto the floor. You are out of bed and **awake** (醒着的).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. to | B. for | C. at | D. of |
| () 2. A. when | B. how | C. where | D. what |
| () 3. A. makes | B. gets | C. hears | D. opens |
| () 4. A. of | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| () 5. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| () 6. A. after | B. for | C. before | D. when |
| () 7. A. hand | B. arm | C. head | D. foot |
| () 8. A. looks | B. asks | C. waits | D. tells |
| () 9. A. First | B. Then | C. Next | D. Finally |
| () 10. A. run | B. ran | C. fall | D. fell |



Notes

● slide off
滑下

二、阅读理解

Scientists have written a report on the future of **trade** (贸易) and **industry** (工业). They talk about the **role** (作用) robots will play in industry.

What is a robot? **Basically** (基本地) it is a machine which is designed to do the work of a human being. It is usually **controlled** by a computer. Once it is given a set of things to do, it will do the job on its own.

Nowadays, Britain has 120 robots at work in industry. This **compares** (相比) badly with other industrial countries. In Japan, there are 4,000 robots in use. In the USA, there are 2,000 and in Germany there are 500. According to the report, the government



Notes

● control
控制

must help people understand how robot **technology** (技术) can be used. Also, people must be educated to know how important this new technology is. The designing of new robots will be very important in the future. The report says that special robot centres should be set up where people who design robots and people who will use them work together. The **assembly** (装配) work of the future will be **complex** (复杂的). So **firms** (企业) must **develop** (开发) robots to do it.

- () 11. The report was written by _____ scientists.
A. English B. American
C. Germany D. Japanese
- () 12. A robot is a kind of _____.
A. design B. computer
C. machine D. man
- () 13. Today, _____ is using the most robots for industry.
A. Britain B. the USA
C. Japan D. Germany
- () 14. According to the report, the future assembly work will be done by _____.
A. computers B. robots
C. people who design robots D. people who understand how to use robots
- () 15. The title which best **suits** (适合于) this passage is _____.
A. The development of robots B. The use of robots
C. The robots in the future D. Robot industry

三、短文填词

A: Look at the picture! There is a very s 16 man in it.

B: Oh, I've seen the picture on the Internet. He isn't a real man. He's a r 17.

A: A robot? Can a robot pull a cart?

B: Of course he can. Look! Isn't he p 18 a cart?

A: Who is the man s 19 in the cart?

B: He's the r 20 owner. His name is Wu Yulu. He m 21 the robot a few years ago.

A: He m 22 be a famous engineer. Is that so?

B: No, he isn't. He's a f 23 from Mawu village, Tongzhou, Beijing, and he was in school for only three years.

A: R 24? He's great!

B: Yes. He's a very c 25 farmer.

16. s _____

17. r _____

18. p _____

19. s _____

20. r _____

21. m _____

22. m _____

23. f _____

24. R _____

25. c _____





探索之旅

一、完形填空

Do you want 1 an astronaut? Then “study hard, stay 2 and have **perseverance**(毅力)”!

This is 3 Chinese astronauts Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng said in Hong Kong a few years ago. Fei, Nie and leading engineers of Shenzhou VI visited Hong Kong 4 November 27 to 30.

They talked with primary, secondary and college students. Kids were 5 in the astronauts' space lives. They asked questions like “Did you see the Great Wall from space?” Fei and Nie said they didn't see Great Wall. But they felt excited when they 6 over China, including Taiwan. The island looks very beautiful, like a **jade**(翡翠).

Speaking of their lives away from the earth, the two astronauts said **co-operation**(合作) with each other was 7. “We are like the left and right hands,” they said.

Young people wanted to 8 how the astronauts developed their **careers**(事业). “How did you decide to be astronauts when China's space industry is still at the 9?” asked a young woman. The astronauts said it was 10 their love of flight and also the need of the country.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. be | B. to be | C. being | D. is |
| () 2. A. good | B. nice | C. health | D. healthy |
| () 3. A. that | B. what | C. why | D. when |
| () 4. A. from | B. on | C. in | D. with |
| () 5. A. interest | B. interesting | C. interested | D. interests |
| () 6. A. pass | B. past | C. passed | D. pasted |
| () 7. A. important | B. more important | C. the more important | D. the most important |
| () 8. A. know | B. find | C. look for | D. answer |
| () 9. A. begin | B. beginning | C. starting | D. first |
| () 10. A. as | B. for | C. because | D. because of |



二、阅读理解

A

A kind of little cars may be seen in the streets in the future. People will like this kind of small cars better than the big ones. The car is as small as a bike but it can carry two people in it. Everybody can drive it easily, just like riding a bike. Even children and old people can drive them to schools or parks.

If everyone drives such cars in the future, there will be less pollution in the air. There will be more space for all the cars in cities, and there will also be more space for people to walk in the streets.

The little cars of the future will cost less money to buy and to drive. These little cars can go only 65 kilometres an hour, so driving will be safer. The cars of the future will be fine for going around the city, but they will not be useful for a long trip.



This kind of cars can save a lot of **gas** (汽油). They will go 450 kilometers, then they have to stop for more gas. They are nice cars, aren't they?

判断下列句子的正(T)误(F)。

- () 11. Driving big cars can make the air dirtier.
 () 12. The little cars can make more space for other cars and people.
 () 13. These little cars will be useful for a long trip.
 () 14. This kind of cars can save much gas.
 () 15. Only children and old people can drive the little cars.

B

Have you planed your own future? It's important to set a goal for yourself.

Celia is studying computer at a university, but she has already set a great goal: she will work for **NASA** (美国航空航天局). Celia hopes to use what she has learned for music someday. For example, she would like to build houses or make pianos.

Jason is a doctor now. At the age of three, he was badly burned and spent several months in the hospital. Then he decided to be a doctor. A few years later, he read in a book that the youngest doctor in the world was 18 years old. So he wanted to become a doctor by the age of 17. Many people thought this was difficult to do, but at 11, Jason was in college. He entered college at 12 and studied at a university at 17. Now he is a doctor, and he plans to go for more study in another university.

Luisa is a blind girl. The **SAT** (学习能力测试) is the test American students take to enter college. Each year, only a few students got a high grade. One of those students was Luisa. People were surprised because she was blind. To take the test, someone read the test questions to her, and she gave the answers. She even answered difficult math questions in her head. Luisa has been the **editor** (编辑) of her school newspaper. She wants to go to a top university next year. Her goal is to become a **lawyer** (律师).

Notes

- set a goal
设立一个目标

- () 16. Jason wanted to be a _____.
 A. lawyer B. doctor C. scientist D. teacher
- () 17. Celia has set a goal to work for _____.
 A. NASA B. WTO C. WHO D. NBA
- () 18. Luisa would like to go to a top _____.
 A. university B. college C. high school D. middle school
- () 19. Is it important to set a goal for yourself?
 A. Sorry, I don't know. B. No, it isn't.
 C. Yes, it is. D. Yes, I do.
- () 20. Do you think that Luisa's goal can come true?
 A. Yes, I do. B. No, I don't.
 C. Of course not. D. Maybe she can.

三、短文填词

Robots are u 21 in the daily l 22. For example, they can help people save much time to do m 23 work, and they can help people work out many problems they can't do easily. Our country called on everyone to learn to use computers before the twenty-first century, except the old people.

Today more and more f 24 have their own computers. Parents buy computers for their children. They hope computers can help them in their studies in school. Yet, many of their children use computers to play games, to watch videos or to sing karaoke i 25 of studying. So many teachers and parents c 26 that computers can not help children study but make them fall b 27. So computers are locked in boxes by parents.

In some o 28 countries, even some scientists also hate computers. They say computers let m 29 of people lose their jobs or bring them a lot of trouble.

Will computers really bring trouble to people or can they bring people happiness?

It will be decided by today's students t 30.

21. u22. l23. m24. f25. i26. c27. b28. o29. m30. t

走向名校

一、完形填空

You probably know a lot about the city you live in. You may even know some interesting facts about our earth. But 1 do you know about Mars? Will 2 life there?

For many years, people have studied Mars. They have sent **instruments** (仪器) and robots to it. Some of them got there, 3 most failed.

Mars is 4 planet from the sun and the next planet beyond the Earth. It is 5 the only planet whose surface can be seen 6 Earth. It is about half the size of our planet.

The surface of Mars is more like Earth than 7 planet. However, because it is 8 from the sun than Earth, temperatures on Mars are 9 lower. Plants and animals could not live now on it.

NASA sent two robots to Mars 10 years ago. They wanted to look for **evidence** (迹象) of water and life from Mars. Some day, humans will travel to Mars to have an even closer look at the earth's red neighbor. Maybe it could be you!



Notes

- work out problems
解决问题
- call on sb. to do sth.
号召某人做某事





- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| () 1. A. how many | B. how much | C. how far | D. how long |
| () 2. A. there is | B. there are | C. there be | D. there is going to be |
| () 3. A. but | B. and | C. then | D. or |
| () 4. A. the four | B. four | C. the fourth | D. fourth |
| () 5. A. too | B. either | C. as well | D. also |
| () 6. A. from | B. by | C. on | D. in |
| () 7. A. other | B. the other | C. others | D. any other |
| () 8. A. far | B. farther | C. near | D. nearer |
| () 9. A. more | B. very | C. so | D. much |
| () 10. A. a few | B. few | C. a little | D. little |

二、阅读理解

A

A little girl was shopping with her mother in the shop. Her beautiful red hair caught my eye. "What a lovely girl!" I thought to myself. After paying for the things I bought, I was going to leave. But I found **it was pouring outside**. Many people had to stay in the shop to wait.

People waited worriedly or angrily. Suddenly, I heard a little sweet voice. It was her—the red-haired girl. "Mom, let's run through the rain," she said.

"What?" the mom said.

"Let's run through the rain!" she said again.

"No, dear. We'll wait," the mom answered.

The little girl waited for about another minute and said, "Mom, let's run through the rain."

"No, we'll get wet if we do so," the mom said.

"No, we won't, Mom. This morning when you were talking to Dad about his **cancer** (癌症), you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything!'"

There was dead **silence** (安静) when all the people heard this.

The mom thought for a moment. "Dear, you are right. Let's run through the rain. If God lets us get wet, maybe we just need washing," the mom said.

Then they ran away. We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they ran through the heavy rain. They got wet. But they were **followed** (跟随) by some people who screamed and laughed like children.

I ran, too, because I needed washing.

- () 11. The writer first **noticed** (注意到) the little girl _____.

- when he or she heard her sweet voice
- when he or she saw her beautiful red hair
- when they were waiting for the rain to stop
- when she ran through the rain with her mother

- () 12. The underlined sentence “it was pouring outside” means “_____”.
- A. there were a lot of cars outside B. there were a lot of people outside
C. the weather was sunny outside D. it was raining heavily outside
- () 13. We can learn from the passage _____.
- A. the girl is badly ill B. the writer doesn't like the girl
C. the girl's father is badly ill D. the girl's mother is a doctor
- () 14. Why was there dead silence when people heard what the little girl said?
- A. Because they thought the girl was too clever.
B. Because the rain was heavier and heavier.
C. Because the little girl's words **touched** (触动) them.
D. Because they were very hungry.
- () 15. The little girl wanted to run through the rain _____.
- A. because she wanted to get wet
B. because she believed what her mother said that morning
C. because God asked them to do so
D. to see if others would follow them

B

Everyone wants to have a bright future. They are **eager** to know something about their future. They are **eager** (急切的) to know what is waiting for them in the future.

Walter is visiting Madame Sophia, a famous **fortune-teller** (算命的人). He wants to know about his future, and Madame Sophia is telling him what will happen next year. According to Madame Sophia, next year will be a very interesting year in Walter's life.

In January he will meet a very nice woman and **fall in love**. And he will get married a month later. In March he will take a trip to a warm, sunny place. In April he will have a bad cold. In May his parents will move to a beautiful city in California. In June there will be a fire in his apartment building, and he will have to find a new place to live. In July his friends will give him a radio for his birthday. In August his boss will **fire** (解雇) him. In September he will start a new job with a very high salary. In October he will be in a car accident, but he won't get **hurt** (受伤). In November he will be on a television game show and win a new car. And in December he will become a father!

According to Madame Sophia, a lot is certainly going to happen in Walter's life next year. But Walter isn't sure whether he believes any of these. He doesn't believe in fortune or fortune-tellers. But actually, Sophia is right and he meets a wonderful woman and falls in love with her!

- () 16. Why will he look for a new place to live?
- A. Because he will move to a new place in California in May.

Notes

● fall in love

坠入爱河; 爱上 (某人)

- B. Because there will be a fire in his apartment building.
C. Because his boss will fire him and he will leave his apartment building.
D. Because he will get married in February.
- () 17. What will he win in November?
A. A new car.
B. A new apartment.
C. A new radio.
D. A new job.
- () 18. When is Walter's birthday?
A. In March.
B. In May.
C. In July.
D. In December.
- () 19. What will happen in October?
A. He will be on a TV game show and win a new radio.
B. He will be on a TV game show and win a new car.
C. He will be in a car accident, but he won't get hurt.
D. He will be in a car accident and he will be badly hurt.
- () 20. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
A. According to the fortune-teller, next year will be very interesting for Walter.
B. Walter will be fired by his boss in August.
C. Walter will be a father in December.
D. Walter believes the fortune-teller.

三、短文填词

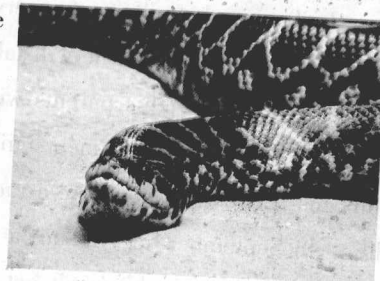
Animals can predict **earthquakes** (地震). Snakes can be used to **detect** (探测) earthquakes. Scientists say that snakes can detect an earthquake from as f 21 away as 120 km and can give **warning** (警告) five days **ahead** (提前).

According to the scientists, snakes act very s 22 and even try to escape when an earthquake is going to h 23.

Of all the animals on the earth, snakes are perhaps the m 24 **sensitive** (敏感的) to earthquakes.

When an earthquake is about to happen, snakes will m 25 out of their nests, even in the cold winter. If the earthquake is a big one, the snakes will even "hit" walls while they are trying to escape.

A scientist said, "By **fixing** (安装) cameras over the snake nests, we have i 26 our ability to forecast earthquakes. The **system** (系统) can cover other parts of the country to make our earthquake forecast more c 27." China has a lot of earthquakes. In 1976, nearly 250,000 people d 28 when the city of Tangshan was hit by a t 29 earthquake. The quake started in the early morning and l 30 for about 15 seconds.



- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. f _____ | 22. s _____ | 23. h _____ | 24. m _____ | 25. m _____ |
| 26. i _____ | 27. c _____ | 28. d _____ | 29. t _____ | 30. l _____ |